CITY OF NORTH BEND
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA
2009

Provided for the Residents by:

POLICE CHIEF JOE HODGSON & CHIEF MARK TONER
CITY OF NORTH BEND POLICE DEPARTMENT
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City of North Bend Administration

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MAYOR PRO-TEM   Jonathon Rosen

COUNCIL MEMBERS   David Cook
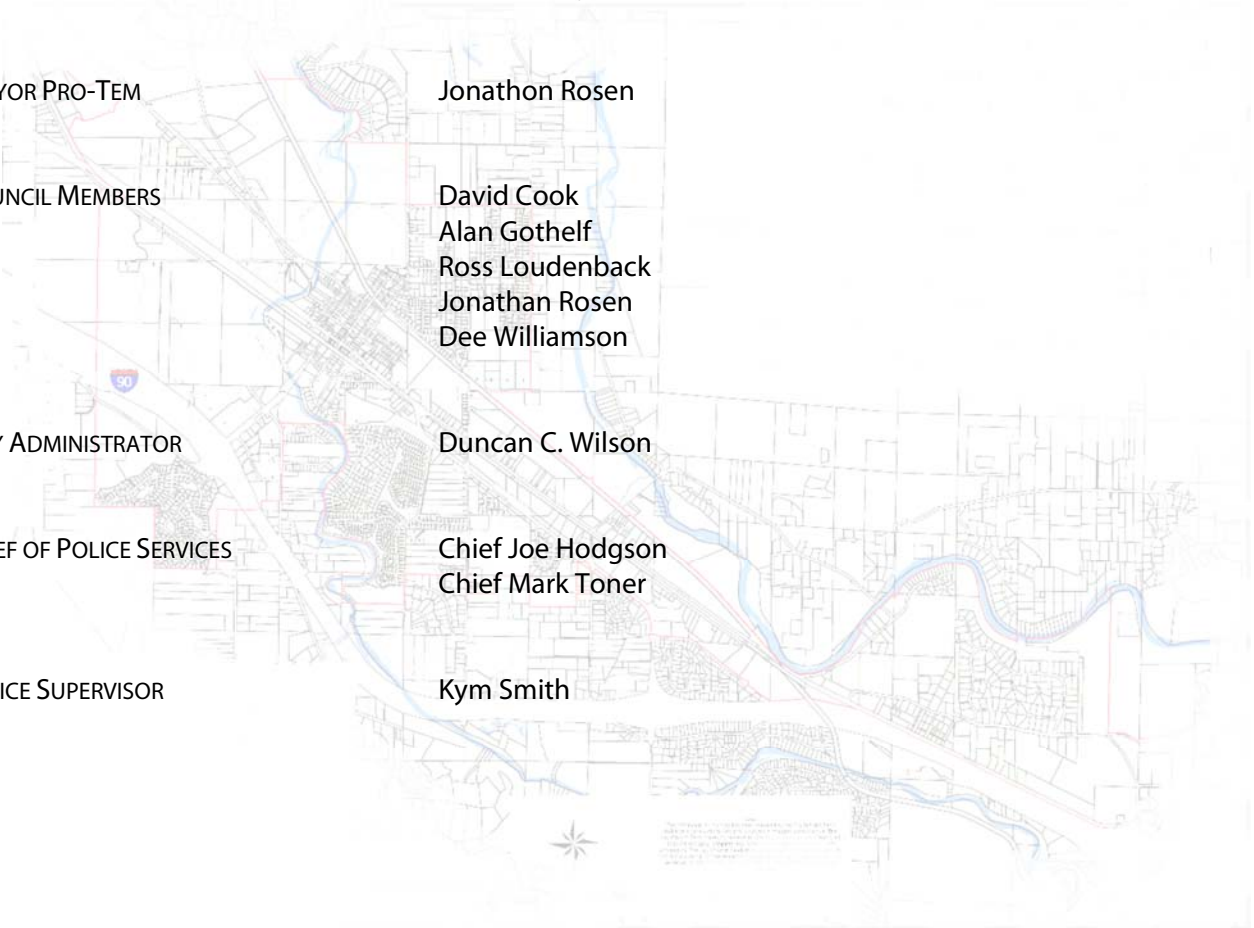   Alan Gothelf
                               Ross Loudenback
                               Jonathan Rosen
                               Dee Williamson

CITY ADMINISTRATOR   Duncan C. Wilson

CHIEF OF POLICE SERVICES   Chief Joe Hodgson
                               Chief Mark Toner

OFFICE SUPERVISOR   Kym Smith

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From the Police Chief

March 2010

Hello Citizens of North Bend,

As the recently appointed Chief of Police for your city, I want to introduce myself, by way of my first ever North Bend Police Service Report. I arrived in mid-August of 2009 as my predecessor, Chief Joe Hodgson, was preparing to move on to other opportunities within the King County Sheriff's Office. Years ago, I worked with Joe on patrol, and I consider myself lucky to be following in his footsteps here in North Bend. I hope to continue with the great work he was already doing, and to follow through on many of the plans and programs he had been working on.
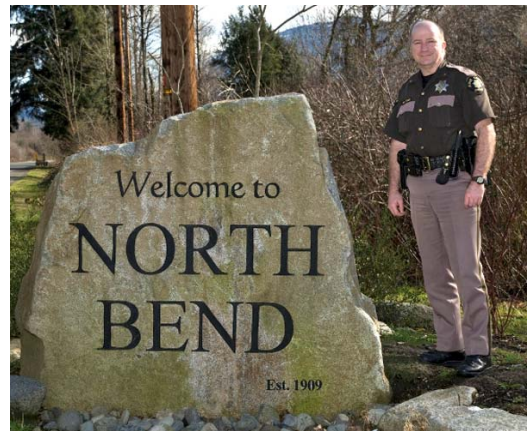
In the short time that I have been in town, I have had the opportunity to meet many of the wonderful people who live here and in the surrounding communities. Everyone I have met is extremely proud of our community, strives to maintain our hometown feel, and works to continually improve the quality of life here. I want to be a part of keeping this community safe and healthy.

A few of my specific goals for the Police Department in 2010 focus directly on these issues:

- I am developing a Prescription Drug Disposal program for the area. Due to the potential for misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, we have seen a need for citizens to have a safe place to dispose of prescription drugs they no longer need. Our goal is to have this program in place shortly. Once completed, the public will be able to bring their unused prescription drugs to the police station for safe, confidential, and legal destruction.

- I will continue to contact businesses in North Bend in an effort to encourage open communication. By getting to know the business community, I will work to establish relationships in which your police department can better serve you. Working to prevent crimes before they happen, as well as improving our response to crimes that have already occurred is another positive outcome that arises from a stronger business-police relationship.

- Following programs that Chief Hodgson implemented, I will expand on traffic safety projects, work to minimize the misuse of alcohol and tobacco by juveniles, and help to ensure North Bend community events are safe for all who attend. North Bend Police were awarded grants from the state that will allow us to increase DUI and speed emphasis patrols to make our streets safer. Enforcement focused on minors drinking alcohol and using tobacco products is another goal, which will reduce abuse as well as improving their health and well-being.

If you have any problems you think I may be able to help with, let me know. If outside my area of expertise, I will work with you to direct you to the proper resources. Feel free to stop and chat with any of our deputies or with me just to say "hello." I am open to input and suggestions and I plan to reach out to you for assistance with some of our projects.

Thank you for your time and assistance,
Mark Toner, Chief of Police
425.888.4438
Mark.Toner@KingCounty.Gov

About

Police Service Highlights

Police Service Data

About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report

The Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the North Bend Police Department to support its mission, goals, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of North Bend residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of North Bend Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Research, Planning and Informational Services and Contracts Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the North Bend chief of police.

The Police Service Highlights section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Police Services Data section unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

The Police Service Data section provides further detailed crime and police service data. Please note that numbers in this section may differ slightly from numbers in the Police Services Highlights due to rounding differences.

North Bend Police Department Mission, Core Value, Goals & Objectives

Mission
The mission of the North Bend Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.

Core Value
The North Bend Police are committed to the core value of Service. We firmly believe in our core value and let it guide all work that we do in the community.

Goals & Objectives
In order to realize this mission, the City of North Bend Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

    Goal # 1: Reduce crime and the fear of crime
    Objective: Use information for crime analysis
    Objective: Apprehend offenders
    Objective: Prevent crime
    Objective: Improve residents' feeling of security

    Goal # 2: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of North Bend
    Objective: Provide responsive services to residents.
    Objective: Provide cost-effective services to residents.

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City of North Bend
Police Service Highlights
2009

City Cost Comparison

The city cost comparison study is conducted annually by the King County Sheriff's Office Contracts Unit. The study accounts for city budget differences and may factor in (or factor out) certain line items in an effort to allow for "apples-to-apples" comparison between cities. North Bend's cost per capita shown here is different than the contract cost per capita, which only includes North Bend's law enforcement contract paid to the county. The following budget information is obtained directly from the city's budget, which may include funding for extra police services.

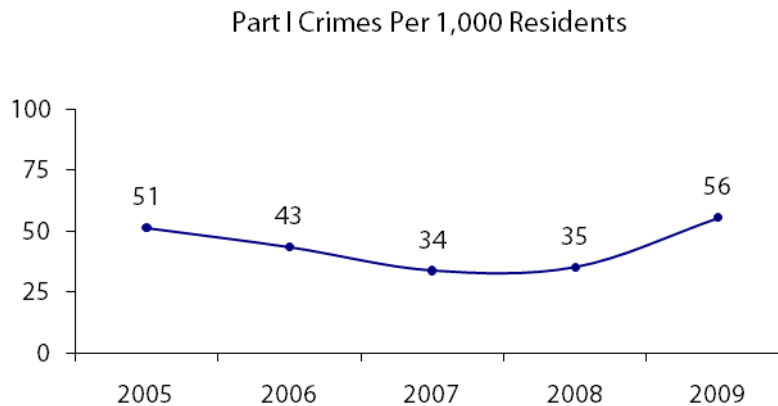| City	2008 Crime Rate	2009 Police Budget	2009 Population	2009 Budgeted Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000
Auburn	58.40	$20,279,307	67,485	105.00	$301	$193,136	1.56
Bellevue	37.60	$34,797,603	120,600	181.00	$289	$192,252	1.50
Black Diamond	17.10	$1,635,549	4,180	12.00	$391	$136,296	2.87
Bothell	26.90	$10,651,078	33,240	58.00	$320	$183,639	1.74
Burien	53.20	$7,266,948	31,890	41.16	$228	$176,554	1.29
Covington	35.10	$2,696,702	17,530	15.69	$154	$171,874	0.90
Des Moines	41.10	$8,901,047	29,270	46.80	$304	$190,193	1.60
Duvall	5.70	$2,215,952	5,980	3.50	$371	$633,129	0.59
Edmonds	25.40	$8,346,588	40,900	56.00	$204	$149,046	1.37
Federal Way	55.50	$22,907,641	88,580	136.00	$259	$168,439	1.54
Issaquah	31.70	$5,973,895	26,890	33.00	$222	$181,027	1.23
Kenmore	17.80	$2,889,355	20,450	16.25	$141	$177,806	0.79
Kent	59.90	$24,723,934	88,380	117.00	$280	$211,316	1.32
Kirkland	42.20	$15,409,621	49,010	69.00	$314	$223,328	1.41
Lake Forest Park	22.30	$2,891,993	12,820	21.00	$226	$137,714	1.64
Lynnwood	68.50	$13,673,851	35,740	81.00	$383	$168,813	2.27
Maple Valley	18.80	$2,313,694	20,840	12.28	$111	$188,412	0.59
Mercer Island	19.20	$5,490,326	22,720	33.00	$242	$166,374	1.45
Mukilteo	25.80	$3,908,285	20,110	28.00	$194	$139,582	1.39
Newcastle	21.90	$1,408,224	9,925	8.23	$142	$171,109	0.83
Normandy Park	26.30	$1,811,944	6,485	12.00	$279	$150,995	1.85
North Bend	35.70	$1,303,379	4,760	7.18	$274	$181,529	1.51
Puyallup	76.00	$13,401,890	38,690	58.00	$346	$231,067	1.50
Redmond	34.10	$11,937,743	51,890	85.00	$230	$140,444	1.64
Renton	NR	$21,732,468	83,650	120.00	$260	$181,104	1.43
Sammamish	10.90	$4,119,420	40,670	24.69	$101	$166,846	0.61
SeaTac	65.10	$8,467,985	25,730	45.97	$329	$184,207	1.79
Seattle	61.30	$253,317,181	602,000	1,277.00	$421	$198,369	2.12
Shoreline	33.40	$9,688,715	54,320	53.64	$178	$180,625	0.99
Snoqualmie	12.70	$2,805,755	9,730	13.00	$288	$215,827	1.34
Tukwila	166.70	$12,464,291	18,170	68.00	$686	$183,298	3.74
Woodinville	45.30	$2,341,974	10,670	13.19	$219	$177,557	1.24
Contract City Averages (weighted)					*$179*	*$178,346*	*1.01*
Non-Contract City Averages (weighted)					*$343*	*$191,053*	*1.79*

Data sources:

1. City budgets are found on city websites or via city finance personnel.
2. Population is from Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates.
3. Crime rates are from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC). Crime rates for 2009 were not yet released at this report's publish date.

North Bend's Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

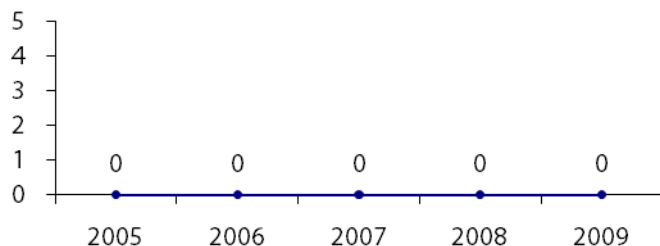### Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Residents

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crimes per 1,000	51	43	34	35	56

Source: Police Services Data

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Part I Violent Crimes against People

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as "violent crimes" or "crimes against people." The following are North Bend's Part I Violent Crimes.
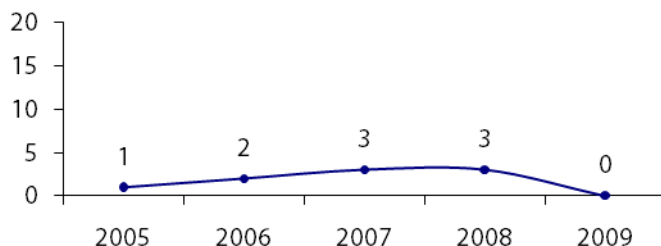
Murder

Source for all below: Police Services Data

Murder
The following situations are not included in this crime classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are counted as aggravated assaults.
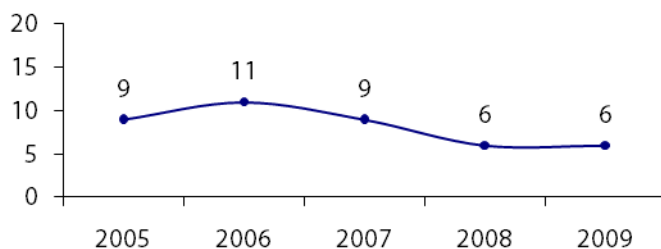
Rape

Rape
Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included in this count. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault
Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery
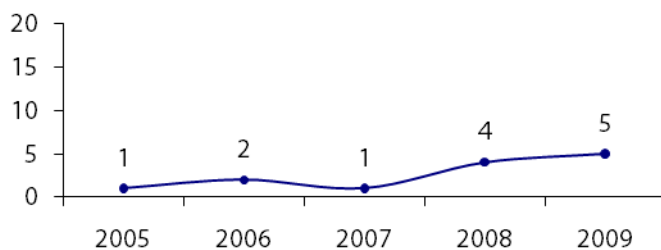
Robbery
Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property
The second group of Part I Crimes is known as "non-violent crimes," "crimes against property," or "property crimes." The following are North Bend's Part I Crimes against Property. Information about vehicle theft, also included in this category, can be found with traffic and automobile incident information.

Arson
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

Arson
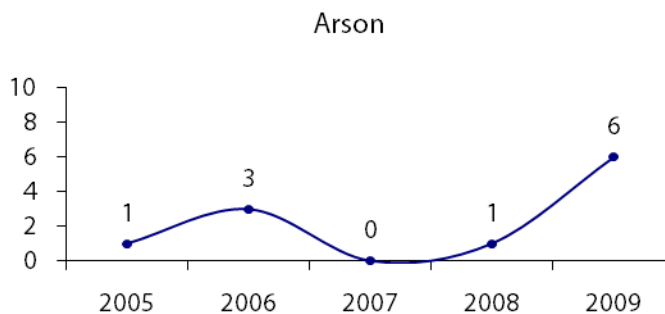
Source for all below: Police Services Data

Burglary (breaking or entering)
Burglary is the unlawful entry of a commercial or residential structure with the intent to commit a crime. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Burglary
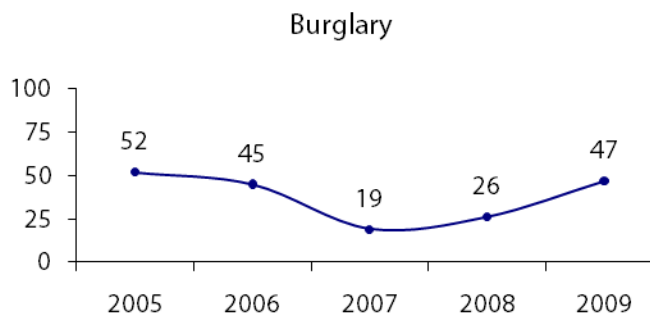
Larceny (except vehicles)
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, forgery, check fraud, and like crimes are excluded.

Larceny

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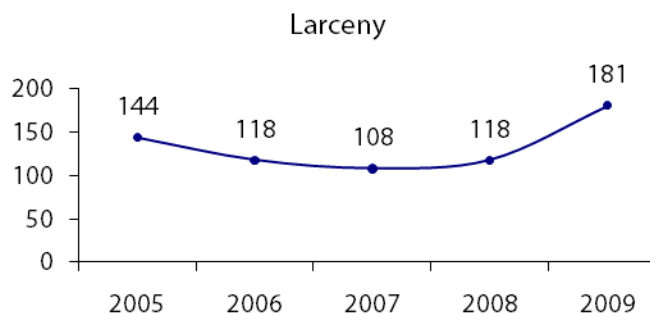
Traffic and Automobile Incident Information

Vehicle theft

Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Vehicle Theft

33 — 2005
23 — 2006
19 — 2007
8 — 2008
17 — 2009
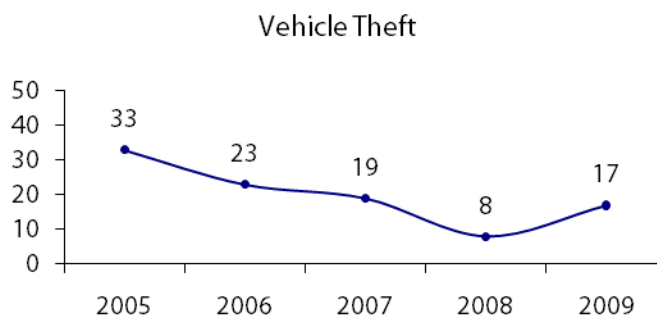
Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile.

Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls")

Thefts From Automobiles: 44 (2005), 49 (2006), 21 (2007), 22 (2008), 64 (2009)
Attempted Thefts from Vehicles ("Prowls"): 5 (2005), 3 (2006), 4 (2007), 0 (2008), 9 (2009)

→ Thefts From Automobiles
→ Attempted Thefts from Vehicles ("Prowls")
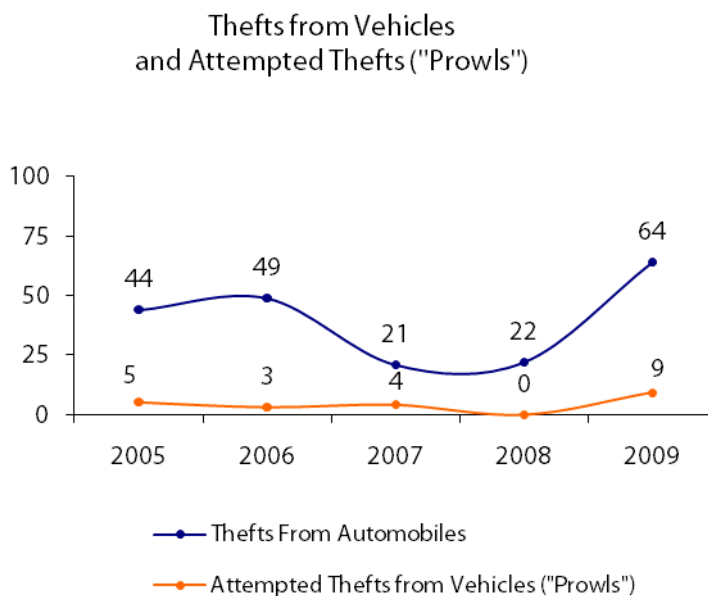
Source: Police Services Data and CAD System

Traffic Collisions

Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions are excluded from this category.

Collisions

56 — 2005
50 — 2006
54 — 2007
49 — 2008
38 — 2009

Source: Police Services Data

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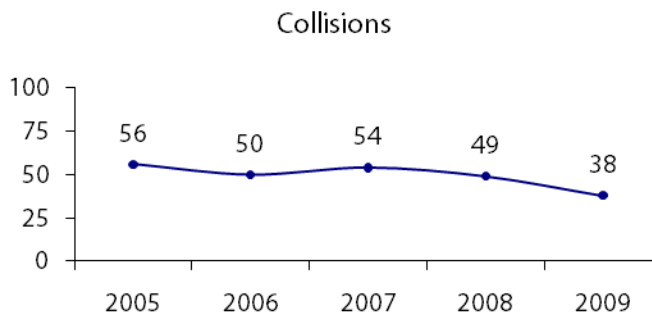
Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor's Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

Part I & II Case Closed by Arrest

Year	Cases
2005	118
2006	195
2007	165
2008	127
2009	184

Source: KCSO RPIS Unit
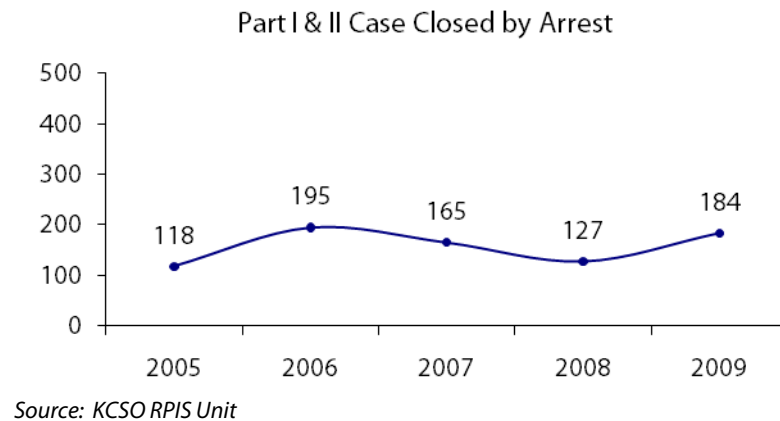
Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests

One or more charges can result from a single arrest. Charges also can be filed when probable cause exists against a person who may not have been arrested. The following are the total number of felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.

Adult, Juvenile Charges & Arrests

Year	Adult Charges & Arrests	Juvenile Charges & Arrests
2005	103	42
2006	292	51
2007	229	44
2008	173	40
2009	172	43

Source: Police Services Data
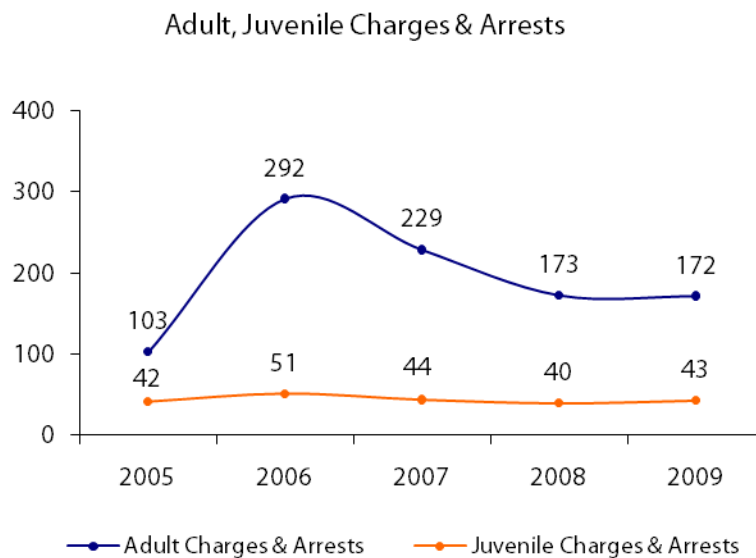
Calls for Police Assistance

The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. People can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a "dispatched cal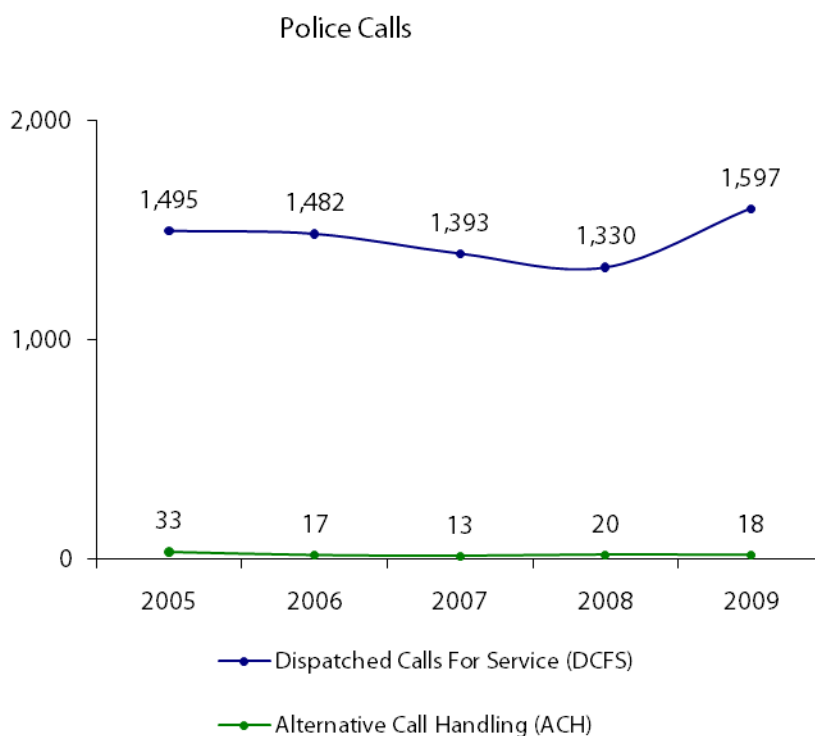l for service." The public can also be assisted when an officer witnesses or "on-views" an accident, crime, or other police need in the field.

In addition to dispatched calls for service and on-views, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS), on-views, and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.

Police Calls

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)	1,495	1,482	1,393	1,330	1,597
Alternative Call Handling (ACH)	33	17	13	20	18

Source: Police Services Data and CAD

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Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).

Response Times to High Priority Calls

When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a "priority" based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

"Priority X" designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

"Priority 1" designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

"Priority 2" designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Following are the City of North Bend's Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.

Average Response Times to High Priority Calls
(in minutes)
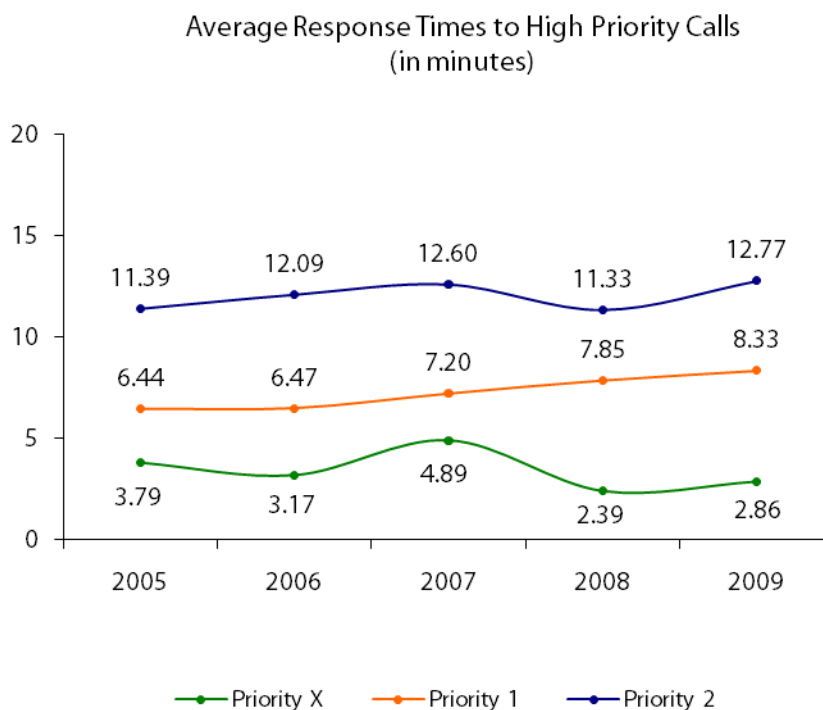
Source: Police Services Data

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by North Bend for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.

Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents
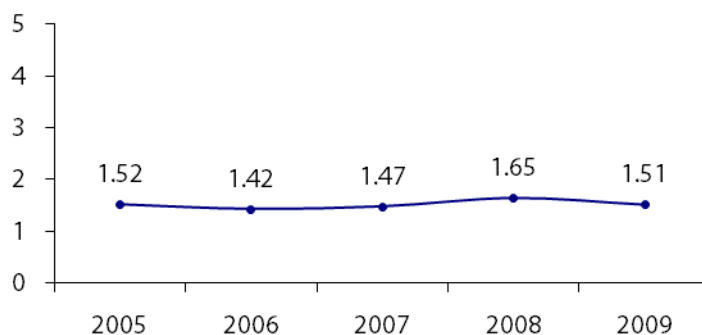
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls North Bend pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing` and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).

Dispatched Calls for Service per Patrol Officer
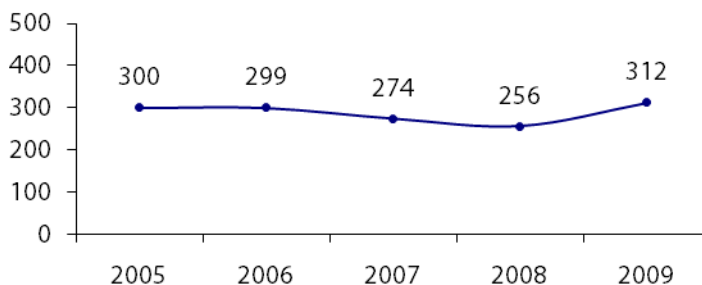
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of North Bend contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

➢   Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
➢   A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
➢   Coverage if city officers are away
➢   Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
➢   More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
➢   Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of North Bend may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by North Bend's population.

Contract Cost per Capita

Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per $1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per $1,000 of assessed real property value shows North Bend's contract cost in relationship to the property values of North Bend.

Cost per $1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value
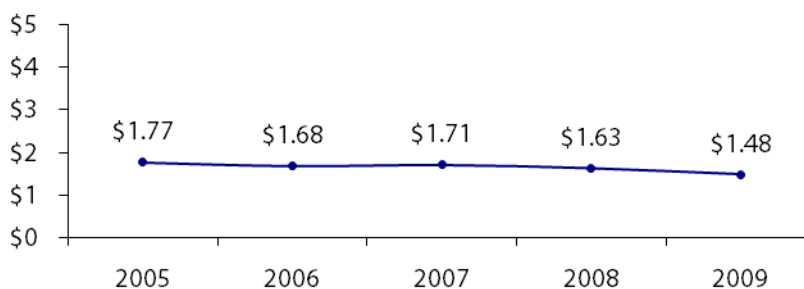
Source: King County Assessor's Office

Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU), which reports directly to the Sheriff, will review the complaint and determine whether a formal complaint investigation should be made. The following are the total number of internal and external complaints that were formally investigated for City of North Bend officers:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Complaints	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Dispatched Calls	1,495	1,482	1,393	1,330	1,597

Complaints per 1,000 Dispatched Calls for Service
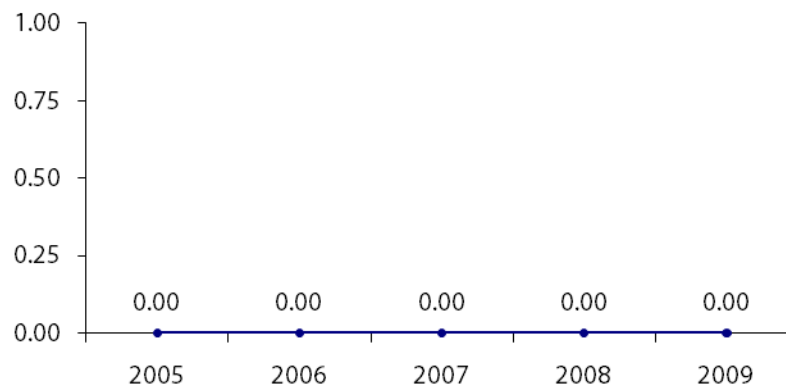
Source: KCSO Internal Investigations Unit

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CRIME SUMMARY

	2008	2009	Percent Change	Crime Rate	Total 2009 Cases Closed
Part I Offenses					
Criminal Homicide	0	0	N/A	0.00	0
Rape (incl. Attempts)	3	0	-100.0%	0.00	0
Robbery	4	5	25.0%	1.05	4
Aggravated Assault	6	6	0.0%	1.26	1
Burglary, Commercial	15	25	66.7%	5.25	6
Burglary, Residential	11	22	100.0%	4.62	0
Larceny, over $250	42	71	69.0%	14.92	4
Larceny, under $250	76	110	44.7%	23.11	10
Vehicle Theft	8	17	112.5%	3.57	0
Arson	1	6	500.0%	1.26	1
Total Part I Offenses	**166**	**262**	57.8%	**55.04**	**26**
Total Part II Offenses	**194**	**240**	23.7%	**50.42**	**24**

NOTE:

The crime rate is calculated on the basis of 1,000 people (i.e., number of crimes per 1,000 people). The population is 4,760.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

	2008	2009	Percent Change
Dispatched calls for service	1,408	1,638	16.3%
Adult charges/arrests	173	172	-0.6%
Juvenile charges/arrests	40	43	7.5%
Officers assaulted	0	0	N/A
Total gang-related incidents	2	4	100.0%
Total domestic violence related incidents	47	62	31.9%
Hate crimes/malicious harassment reports	0	0	N/A

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Part One Offenses	
Criminal Homicide	0
Rape	0
Child Rape	0
Attempted Rape	0
Robbery, Highway	1
Robbery, Commercial	0
Robbery, Gas Station	0
Robbery, Chain Store	3
Robbery, Residence	0
Robbery, Bank	1
Robbery, Misc.	0
Robbery, Carjack	0
Assault, Firearm	2
Assault, Knife	1
Assault, ODW	0
Assault, Hands	3
Commercial Burglary, FE	9
Commercial Burglary, NF	13
Commercial Burglary, ATT	3
Residential Burglary, FE	4
Residential Burglary, NF	14
Residential Burglary, ATT	4
Larceny, +$250	70
Larceny, -$250	110
Auto Theft	15
Truck-Bus Theft	0
Other Vehicle Theft	2
Theft Boat/RV	1
Arson Confirmed	6
Total	**262**

Part Two Offenses	
Assault Fourth	29
Total Forgery/Fraud	31
Stolen Property	1
Vandalism	43
Weapons Violations	1
Commercial Vice	0
Total Sexual Offenses	6
Gambling	0
Total Family/Juvenile	21
DWI	19
Liquor Violations	16
Disorderly Conduct	2
Kidnapping	1
Trespass	16
Opium, coke, etc.	0
Marijuana	1
Synthetic Narcotics	0
Other Narcotics	0
Hate Crimes	0
Viol. of Court Orders (Misd)	7
Viol. of Court Orders (Felony)	1
All other	45
Total	**240**

NOTE:

The number of DCFS (Dispatched Calls for Service) shown here includes all calls recorded by the Emergency 911 Communications Center as being city calls. However, this number may be slightly higher than the number of DCFS shown in the Police Service Highlights section, which reports only those calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Actual DCFS counts shown here are usually less than 5 percent higher.

Larceny Offenses	
Auto Parts & Accessories	4
Bicycles	5
Coin Operated Machine Device	2
Gas	17
Non-specific Category	21
Pickpocket	0
Purse Snatch	4
Shoplifting	41
Taken from Auto	64
Taken from Building	22
Total	**180**

Dispatched Calls for Service	
2009	1,638

Response Times		
Priority	Avg Time in Mins.
X	2.86
1	8.33
2	12.77
3	27.07

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ADULT AND JUVENILE CHARGES, ARRESTS, AND CITATIONS

	Adult Felony	Adult Misdemeanor	Juvenile Felony	Juvenile Misdemeanor	Total Adults and Juveniles
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	0	1	0	4
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	2
Burglary	7	0	3	0	10
Larceny	6	17	0	11	34
Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	1
Assault, Fourth	0	25	0	4	29
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	0	0	0	1
Fraud	4	0	0	0	4
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	1
Stolen Property	5	0	0	0	5
Vandalism	4	5	0	2	11
Weapons Violations	0	1	0	0	1
Prostitution - Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense (No Rape)	0	0	0	0	0
Narcotics/Drug Violation	2	3	0	1	6
Marijuana	0	6	0	6	12
Gambling, Other	0	0	0	1	1
DWI	0	11	0	0	11
Liquor Violation	0	6	0	10	16
Disorderly Conduct	0	3	0	0	3
Other (except Traffic)	1	10	0	2	13
Traffic	0	50	0	0	50
TOTAL	**34**	**138**	**6**	**37**	**215**

NOTE:

Charges include all adults and juveniles booked, cited and charged in absentia. Charges do not include persons that are booked on warrants each quarter.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adult Arrests
An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or booked. More specifically:
1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations which are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is only counted once.

Cases Cleared /Clearance
The solving of an offense by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

CASE CLOSURE DEFINITIONS

Cleared by Arrest:
A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance:
A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested out of the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded:
Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses.

Administrative Clearance:
This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet. Investigations reveal who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person.

Inactive:
This category is used when all investigative leads are exhausted and the case can not be closed by any of the above classifications.

Dispatched Calls for Service
This includes calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol cars being dispatched.

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Domestic Violence
Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other crimes. Virtually any crime can by classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, Domestic Violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Part I Offenses
This category is commonly known as the "Crime Index." Crimes include criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault (which excludes simple assaults), burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Violent Crimes (Part 1)
These are a sub-classification of Part I Offenses which encompass murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Part II Offenses
This category includes all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I. Crimes include other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution or commercial vice...i.e. statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc.), drug violations, gambling, offenses against the family and children, driving under the influence, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.

Response Times/Priorities
Priority X - Critical Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch. This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch. This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.

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